

## A Permanent Cure For Chronic Constipation

Although those may dispute it who have not tried it, yet thousands of others, who speak from personal experience, assert that there is a permanent cure for chronic constipation. Some testify they were cured for as little as fifty cents, years ago, and that the trouble never came back on them, while others admit they took several bottles before a steady cure was brought about.

The remedy referred to is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It has been on the market for over a quarter of a century and has been popularized on its merits, by one person telling another. The fact that its strongest supporters are women and elderly people—the ones most persistently constipated—makes it certain that the claims regarding it as a permanent cure for constipation have not been exaggerated.

It is not violent like cathartic pills, salts or waters, but operates gently,

without griping and without shock to the system. It contains tonic properties that strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that in time medicines of all kinds can be dispensed with and nature is again solely relied on. Among the legions who testify to these facts are J. F. Blankenship, Sharon, Tenn., and Beulah L. Rogers, Kosmosdale, Ky., and they always have a bottle of it in the house, for it is a reliable laxative for all the family from infancy to old age.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. E. Caldwell, 405 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

### Terse Telegrams.

By the capsizing of a biplane near Rheims, France, a military pilot named Hurtard was instantly killed.

Thirty persons were injured, several possibly fatally, by the overturning of a Scranton, (Pa.) railway car.

A new counterfeit, a \$10 national bank note on the First National bank of New York, has been discovered.

The dike protecting the Panama canal from the waters of the Pacific will be destroyed by dynamite on October the 10th.

The new British battle cruiser Queen Mary in her recent full power trial made a record speed of 35.7 knots.

Herman Berlin, a Milwaukee banker, was drowned when his boat overturned in an effort to land a large fish.

Clara Courter, eighteen years old, of Belleville, N. J., killed herself because the man who promised to marry her had disappeared.

Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States for the first seven months of the year numbered 1,436, as compared with

1,419 in the same period last year.

The Republican national committee will meet in Washington an December 18, for the purpose of considering plans to change the basis of representation in Republican national conventions.

The body of an Englishman which had been removed to the morgue in Paris after his death from an overdose of ether, has been identified as that of a young English baronet, Sir Frederick Williams.

Twelve New York gunmen, all of whom have criminal records, are directing the raising of a defense fund for Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant, who is under a death sentence.

### The Family Cough Medicine.

In every home there should be a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, ready for immediate use when any member of the family contracts a cold or a cough. Prompt use will stop the spread of sickness. S. A. Stid, of Mason, Mich., writes: "My whole family depends upon Dr. King's New Discovery as the best cough and cold medicine in the world. The world. Two 50c. bottles cured me of pneumonia." Thousands of other families have been equally benefited and depend entirely upon Dr. King's New Discovery to cure their coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. Every dose helps. Price 50c. and \$1.00. All druggists. H. E. Bucklen & Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

## PREVENTION OF CORNSTALK DISEASE

"Cornstalk disease" is not a myth in spite of the loud assertions of a good many farmers who have been fortunate enough not to encounter it in their experiences. writes a Nebraska correspondent of Farm Progress. It is a very real thing to the man who has lost a few valuable young cattle through turning them into a stalk field.

Young cattle seem to be more liable to dangerous attacks of this trouble than the older ones. For some reason or other they are more susceptible to it, and it goes harder with them, after



The Galloway is the oldest of the pure breeds of cattle and is noted for its hardiness. The breed is native to southwest Scotland, where the custom among farmers is to winter cattle in the open. They have thus acquired those characteristics of hardiness which adapt them to farming conditions in America, especially in the northern and western sections. In fact, experience proves that the Galloway does better when wintered in the open than when sheltered in barns. Among beef breeds the Galloway holds high rank.

they do get it. The drier the stalks the more liable the cattle are to be stricken.

There is no treatment for it yet developed. The veterinarians cannot make up their minds as to the causes of the affection.

It makes little difference about the cause so long as no two men are able to agree upon it. The point the cattle owner must keep in mind is how to prevent it. The following plan has been found valuable as a preventive:

Turn the cattle into the stalk field gradually. The first stay ought not to be longer than half an hour, and this may be gradually increased if no trouble is encountered.

If the cattle are well fed and watered before being turned in there is less opportunity for trouble, as so much of the dry food will not be eaten. Giving them water immediately after they have stuffed themselves with dry blades and husks may bring on an attack.

By feeding some laxative forage like alfalfa or millet as a part of the ration while on the stalks the cattle are less likely to develop any of the symptoms.

So far as I know there is no medical treatment, but a laxative is helpful in the earliest stages of the trouble. It is well to bear in mind that a great many cases develop late in the fall or early in the winter during the first cold, stormy rains. By getting the cattle out of the fields in such weather and putting them under shelter the danger of an attack will be minimized.

It is easy to pick out the sufferers in a herd. They are found "humped up" and at some distance from the main body of the cattle. The switching of the tail, the restlessness and the aimless kicking are evidences of serious abdominal pains.

The drier and older the stalks the more dangerous they seem to be. Cornstalk disease is rarely heard of early in the fall, but is more common after the last cornfield has been gathered and the stock turned in.

### Reasons For the Silo.

Because of the palatability and succulence silage possesses higher feeding value than does the same forage dry cured. Conservative feeders estimate that the silo doubles the value of the forage crop.

Silage can be used in summer and fall as a substitute for and to supplement pasture.

It has been conclusively proved that the silo effects a considerable saving in the cost of production of beef, mutton and milk.

The silo enables the farmer to keep more live stock, which promotes the rotation of crops and the preservation of the soil fertility.

### Improving the Horse's Mane.

The mane and tail of a horse may be improved in thickness by simply bathing them once a day with cold water. If any skin trouble is present pour on or rub in a mixture of two parts machine oil and one part kerosene two or three times a week. Groom the horse thoroughly every day and feed carrots to improve the condition of the skin.

### The Ailing Animal.

When a farm animal is feverish stop feeding. As a rule a horse or a cow will not take food when in that condition, but sometimes folks urge them to do it. It only adds fuel to the fire. Wait; let nature work. She is a better doctor than any of us.—Farm Journal.

## WINTERING FALL FARROWED PIGS

Whether we make them profitable or not, a lot of fall pigs to raise are with us each year. writes a correspondent of the National Stockman. Some men are successful with these pigs that must be carried over the winter, while many are not. While breeding and feeding have a great deal to do with their profitability I sincerely believe that the greatest difference may be found in the matter of shelter. It is quite a common custom to allow these pigs to follow the cattle, and this is well. But no one needs to tell me when I see pigs piled up in a manure heap to keep warm, and when I see the steam rise as those pigs leave their damp, filthy nest, that they can be doing their best.

Nature didn't give the pig a great deal of protection from the cold in the way of a coat of hair. A coat of fat, if he has it, is about all the protection he enjoys. Now, when a pig or any other animal must draw largely upon its food supply for warmth it stands to reason that the best gains cannot be expected. Another thing, why isn't a little firewood cheaper fuel to warm feed than the feed itself? The pig must use feed to warm itself when that feed is given practically ice cold. These things sound reasonable, and, more important, we find the hog feeders who know they make a profit on fall pigs giving the slop warmed a little.



Many hog growers like the Duroc-Jersey breed because of its quick growth and ability to lay on flesh. It is claimed for the Durocs that they will put on more pounds for equal amount of feed than other breeds. They attain great size and weight when properly fed and cared for. The sows are prolific and good mothers. While of the lard type, they have large bone and are not liable to disease. The Duroc-Jersey sow shown is a good example of the breed.

tie and providing clean, dry, warm, well ventilated shelter for their growing porkers in winter.

Another point for consideration, it is the belief of some that sows are in very much danger of getting too fat before farrowing. They are thought to be too fat when they are hardly in good living condition. A sow may be too fat to do well, but my experience is that if a good supply of surplus flesh is laid up before farrowing to be drawn upon while the sow is suckling the pigs it is better for both the sow and the pigs. I have two sows now with pigs. One of them was in good pork order when the pigs were farrowed; the other, while by no means low in flesh, was not so fat. The one that was in the better condition when she farrowed is still in very much the better condition, and her pigs are growing faster than the other's under the same treatment. There is a wider difference between the condition of the two sows now than there was when they first farrowed. No, I am pretty sure that there is no loss in feeding the sows enough to allow them to lay up a surplus of flesh to be drawn upon when the pigs need it.

### A WORD FOR THE GOAT.

Milk Said to Be More Wholesome Than That From the Cow.

W. Sheldon Bull of Buffalo says: With a couple of hardy and productive goats, housed in a cheap, roughly constructed shed and pastured on a common, the owner may enjoy greater advantages from an economic and hygienic point of view than does the proud possessor of a pampered, pedigreed cow of the most fashionable breed.

First, because milk, the exclusive diet of many infants, children and invalids and a most essential item on the daily bill of fare of every member of the household, is furnished more cheaply by the goat, as the yield of milk, when the size of the goat and the amount of feed and care are considered, is proportionately much greater than that of the cow.

Second, because goat's milk is richer, more nutritious and more easily digested than cow's milk. Aside from its greater degree of richness, there is no appreciable difference in appearance or taste, and also because the milk goat is practically immune to tuberculosis, while the apparently healthy and therefore unsuspected cow may be and often is dangerously tuberculous.

### Drying the Cow.

The best way to dry a cow is to place her on dry feed giving only dry timothy hay and corn stover with a very small amount of ground corn if necessary for several days. The cow should be milked only occasionally to relieve the pressure in the udder and on these occasions she should not be milked dry. As a rule, this treatment will cause any except a very persistent cow to go dry. Occasionally, however, cows are found that are so difficult to dry that it is best to permit them to continue milking rather than risk injuring their udders.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## SOLD HIS SECRET.

Wife of the Congressman Who Used to Wear a Bald Head.

One public official in Washington is known to wear a wig—no, I will not mention his name. He is not of the age when he should be wearing a wig. He returned to a session of congress with nicely waving locks instead of being sparse atop. It was so cleverly done that all the baldheaded men wanted to know at once what remedy he had been using, and it looked so like a case of some hair restorative—or hair conservative—that the cloak room was agog over the wonderful success he had achieved.

Now, the same congressman's bald head had been the butt of unfortunate jokes for several sessions, and he thought it was time for revenge, so gathering together his now admiring colleagues he told them in a confidential way that he had at last found a real remedy. He said it was a private prescription and he would do them a favor and get some for them. Bottles were brought, plain and fancy. Some even brought milk bottles to get a sufficient quantity. Many paid \$5 and \$10 a bottle for the new restorer. Then the officials began vigorous work upon their scalps.

It was not until some weeks after that the secret leaked out—they had been rubbing salt and water on their heads, while the joker had received more than enough to pay for his handsome wig, which is now the admiration of many social functions and which he wears with equanimity and dignity. He says that no longer is the head uneasy that wears a wig, and whenever wig is mentioned among that coterie of good and faithful who invested in hair remedy they agree with Dr. Wiley that pure wig protection is needed for guileless congressional wags.—National Magazine.

### Envy.

The envious are the most unhappy of men, as they are tormented not only by their misfortunes, but by the good success of others.

### Helping Him to Play Better.

Charles Brookfield, the co-censor of plays, has the reputation of being one of the witliest men in London.

He once ran a theatrical season at the Haymarket theater. It was not very successful; in fact, the theater was nearly empty every evening, and the box office returns were heart breaking.

One night the manager asked Mr. Brookfield as he was going on the stage, "What time shall I bring you the box office receipts?"

"Just before I go on in my pathetic scene, please!" said Mr. Brookfield.—London Tit-Bits.

### Where It Would Do Most Good.

In the younger days of Mr. Bodkin, K. C., a man was charged with murder at Clare assizes. The prisoner and the witnesses were all peasants who could only speak Irish, and the proceedings had to be conducted through an interpreter. Just before the trial the prisoner's brother approached a leading barrister who knew Irish and invited him to defend. The great man, however, could not take the case, but he said: "I have a young friend who knows Irish well and is an excellent lawyer. He'll see that the interpreter doesn't play any tricks. His name is Bodkin."

At the end of the assizes the barrister ran against his would be client, whose face was wreathed in happy smiles. The barrister, immersed in work, had not followed the trial, but he said instinctively, "I can see you got your brother off."

"Oh, yes!" was the reply.

"I hope my young friend proved capable?"

"Och, I didn't see him, sor!"

"Didn't you? What did you do then?"

"Sure, I gave the fee to the interpreter!"—London Answers.

### Turned the Laugh.

The amenities of political campaigning are amusingly illustrated by a story told by a southern congressman. It appears that during the course of a stump speech delivered some years ago by John Sharp Williams in Mississippi he was interrupted by a sudden yell from a man in the audience.

"I have been robbed by pickpockets!" "I did not know that there were any Republicans present," promptly suggested Mr. Williams, in order to get a laugh.

"Oh, there ain't, there ain't!" roared the unhappy man. "I'm the only one!"—Lippincott's.

Ah, There Was the Mystery!

Here is one of the favorite stories of Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, the secretary of the navy:

"Two darkies bought a piece of pork, and Sam, having no place to put his share, trusted it to Henry's keeping. They met the next night, and Henry said:

"A mos' strange thing done happen at my house, las' night, Sam. All my try to me."

"What was dat, Henry?"

"Well, Sam," explained Henry, solemnly, "dis mawin' I go down in de cellar for to git a piece of hawg for breakfast, an' I put my han' down in de brine an' feels 'round', but ain't no po'k dar; all gone; so I tu'n up de bar', an', Sam, sho' as preachin', de rats had done at a hole dar froo de bottom of dat bar', en' dragged de meat all out!"

"Sam was petrified with astonishment for a moment, and then said:

"Why didn' de brine run outen de hole?"

"Well, yo' see, Sam," replied Henry, "dat's de myst'ry."—New York Post.

## PNEUMONIA

left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by

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